NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AND THE FISHERIES.

WASHINGTON, FRERUARY 28, 1853. Hon. DAVID L. SEYMOUR,

House of Representatives ; Sin: I received a copy of your report on reciprocal trade with the British North American provinces or colopres, which you were so kind as to send me, and have read it with deep interest. Having considered the views and arguments presented in it, together with the proviheretofore given much attention to the subject of productive industry, commerce, and the causes of national wealth, and believing the subject of the report and bill to be one of great importance to the American people, which should be examined and discussed in all its details and bearings, be examined and discussed in all its details and bearings, the leave to submit some remarks for your considerable with the subject of the examined and discussed in all its details and bearings, the subject of the Epitade and the British Provinces also, produce a surplus of these articles; and there is very little foreign market for them. There is no reason to doubt, also, that the product of the subject of the tobacco-plant and need not be repeated.

Rye, Outs, Barley, Peas, and Beans.—The United States, and the bill also proposes reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements, including axes; which would tend to the tobacco-plant and the British Provinces also, produce a surplus of these articles; and there is no reason to doubt, also, that the product of the tobacco-plant and the British Provinces also, produce a surplus of the bill also proposes reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements, including axes; which would tend to the tobacco-plant and the British Provinces also, produce a surplus of the bill also proposes reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements, including axes; which would tend to the tobacco-plant and the British Provinces also, produce a surplus of the bill also proposes reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements, including axes; which would be an advantage to the tobacco-plant and the British Provinces also, produce a surplus of the bill also proposes reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements, including axes; which would tend to the advantage to the tobacco-plant and the British Provinces also, produce a surplus of the bill also proposes reciprocal free trade in agricultural interest and the British Provinces also, produce a surplus of the bill also proposes reciprocal free trade in agricultural interest and the British Provinces also, produce a surplus of the bill also proposes reciprocal fre I beg leave to submit some remarks for your conside-

The bill provides for reciprocal free trade between the in certain articles, the growth, production, or manufacture of the parties respectively, to wit: in grains, flour, all kinds; smoked, salted, and fresh meats; hides, sheepfelts, wool, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, ashes, firewood; all the canals connecting the great Northern lakes with the Atlantic ocean; fourth, the abolition by the Province of New Brunswick of all export duties on lumber cut in materials of which they are made mutually affect each privilege and secure two as an equivalent.

United States free of duty.

The bill is founded upon the principles of reciprocity, as far as it goes—upon the principle of mutual compensation for privileges granted. It assumes as a principle not force should much as they could by granting some privilege as an equivalent to the people in rye, cats, barley, and other small grains. of the nation from whom it has been purchased. The Wool.—Canada and the other British Pro

the same terms and conditions for regulating it between free trade with the provinces in wool. dustry, and capacity to produce, and also the wants and necessaries with which they cannot supply themselves at home, as well as the necessity of raising a revenue for the support of the Government. No nation ever was so situated to the condition and support of the Government. No nation ever was so situated to the condition and support of the Government. No nation ever was so situated to the condition and support of the Government. No nation ever was so situated to the condition and support of the Government. No nation ever was so situated to the condition and support of the Government. No nation ever was so situated to the condition and support of the Government. No nation ever was so situated to the condition and support of the Government. No nation ever was so situated to the condition and support of the Government. No nation ever was so situated to the condition and support of the Government. So pitcous were him as many department of the duty, say feets would be produced by the operation of reciprocal very likely as much as half the amount of the duty, say feets would be produced by the operation of reciprocal very likely as much as half the amount of the duty, say feets would be produced by the operation of reciprocal very likely as much as half the amount of the duty, say feets would be produced by the operation of reciprocal very likely as much as half the amount of the duty, say feets would be produced by the operation of reciprocal very likely as much as half the amount of the duty, say feets would be produced by the operation of reciprocal very likely as much as half the amount of the duty, say feets would be produced by the said. The colonial merchants would be attracted to our market, which he had changed their address on the feets would be produced by the said. The colonial merchants would be attracted to our market, which he had changed their address on the feets would be attracted to our market, which he had changed their address on the feets would be produced by the said their address on the fee man must sell at thirty cents less, and the British subject products, in search of goods suited to the condition and support of the Government. No nation ever was so situated as to render it expedient and advantageous to its people to adopt perfect free trade in all articles, with all nations, and to admit all articles free trade in all articles free trade in all articles free of duty; nor to impose duties on all products imposted to the menting and in part laid out. A dollar note had been given him products, in search of goods suited to the condition and in change, and this note he had lost. So piteous were his in change, and this note he had lost. So piteous were his feeble attempts to penetrate into the Cerniniza Nahia, would realize thirty cents more per cord for his would realize thirty cents more per cord for his would realize thirty cents more per cord for his would he appear to dread meeting his mistress, so thoroughly did he appear to dread meeting his mistress, between they sell their products, that the gentlemen, though much unused to the meiting the lost amount by giving him to bring it from greater distances. The increased and have the greatest facilities for melions. After some products, in search of goods suited to the condition and in change, and this note he had lost. So piteous were his feeble attempts to penetrate into the Cerniniza Nahia, would realize thirty cents need to the man must sell at thirty cents less, and the British subject products, in search of goods suited to the condition and in change, and this note he had lost. So piteous were his feeble attempts to penetrate into the Cerniniza Nahia, the British subject products, in search of goods suited to the condition and in change, and this note he had lost. So piteous were his feeble attempts to penetrate into the Cerniniza Nahia, the British subject would be appeared and advantageous to its penetrate into the Cerniniza Nahia, the British subject would be appeared and attempts to penetrate into the Cerniniza Nahia, the British subjec subjects which it is intended to operate upon, and endea-vor to inquire into its probable operation upon the indus-My opinion is, that firewood try and commerce of our country, in order to determine subject of protection, though it may be a proper object on nearly all go by the St. Lawrence, whether we should not obtain full equivalents which to impose countervailing duties, and duties for The more I examine the subject of protection, though it may be a proper object on nearly all go by the St. Lawrence.

leading products of agriculture. First:

lather in out the fereign market during all that is needed is sufficient auties on foreign products extensive markets, secured by long established business. Lawrence will admit of its shipment to the Atlantic and foreign ports through that channel during less than half the year. When the markets are well supplied, (as they which are possessed by the British, French, and some centuries of protection; which no nation can possibly growth are with foreign ports. houses to be sent on the opening of navigation, has nearly as much influence on prices as if the same were actually in the market. Prices are governed by the proportion between the demand and supply of a product; but they are generally so sensitive that they are greatly influenced by public opinion of the crop, and the quantity to come narket, and are raised and depressed by erroneous estimates of the crop, and by false reports. Such being the case, inasmuch as the United States and Canada also produce considerable quantities of wheat and floor for exportation nearly every year, which must seek the same foreign markets, by which its value on the seaboard will

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

the Hudson river. Notwithstanding our tariff during the speculative fever and bloated paper currency in our country in 1836 and 1837, wheat was imported into the United States from Great Britain, France, Holland, the Hunse Towns, and from nearly all the maritime countries of Europe, as well as from Canada. Products will seek the best markets which are offered. When the United States were inexhaustible, so that cutting and the wood; to cause a permanent increase of the proc of fuel; to impose additional burdens on consumers, we hout providing them any new markets or other advantages; and eventually to lessen rather than to increase the industry of the country. If wood grew up and came to dustry of the country. If wood grew up and came to maturity in a year or less, as grain does, and large quantities could be cut annually from the same piece of ground, the states of the providing them any new markets or other advantages; and eventually to lessen rather than to increase the industry of the country. If wood grew up and came to dustry of the country in a year or less, as grain does, and large quantities could be cut annually from the same piece of ground, and the wood; to cause a permanent increase of the providing them any new markets or other advantages; and eventually to lessen rather than to increase the industry of the country. Sessions ONE DOLLAR per copy.

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or if our foreign do or if our foreign dor or if our foreign do or if our foreign do or if our whose, cannot be injured by the introduction of Canada wheat and flour free of duty. Though the effect may be to keep down prices, and thus lessen the profits of domester than the time for which it is so paid. sumers, who are perhaps twenty times as numerous. When our wheat crop is deficient our tariff on Canadian

vinces, which meet in the same markets in Great Britain, sions of the bill reported by the committee, and having in the West Indies, and in South America. Hence the to have no other equivalents. whole chain of reasoning advanced in relation to wheat and flour applies in all its force to each of these products,

and need not be repeated. duction is greater, in proportion to the population and commerce of the United States. home demand for them, in the British Provinces than it United States and the British North American provinces in them would be to bring a portion of the crops of the united States, and to increase the demand for our manufacturing industries, the growth, production, or manufacturing industries, and thereby increase our manufacturing industries. and breadstuffs of all kinds; seeds, unmanufactured hemp, flax, and tow; animals of all kinds; undried fruits, fish of very far; that but a small portion of our country borderive from the measure, if it shall be adopted. By the dering on the Provinces would be much affected by this first and second conditions the privilege will be s increased competition in our markets; and that the effect to our citizens to fish in all the waters of the British North duty agricultural implements, including axes; fish oil, rice, on prices and the injury to the American farmer would American Provinces, and to cure fish upon the coasts and cotton, unmanufactured tobacco, unrefined sugar, and not be likely to be very great. Though the interests of shores of those provinces. This is a great privilege, and some few other unmanufactured articles, on certain conditions: First and second, the full enjoyment by citizens these articles only, this bill secures ample equivalents and what do we give for it? We grant to the colonists

the State of Maine, transported down the river St. John, other. Indian corn flourishes most below the fortieth deand thence exported; and, fifth, the passage of laws by the aforesaid Provinces to admit free of duty all said articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United a poor crop above the latter line. No part of Canada or ported, would be of great consequence to that State, and the British Provinces lies below the 42d degree of lati- materially enhance the value of a large amount of wood The second section of the bill provides that, whenever Great Britain shall admit into the British West India colonies, round, hewed, and sawed timber of all kinds, and all lumber of every description, the growth and production of the United States, at the same rate of duty as shall he charged on similar articles from the British Provinces lies below the 42d degree of latimate and the degree of latimate and hands and the fuel and humber that may be compared in the census of 1852, was but a trifle over two million bushels; the crop of the United States in 1849, as reported in the census of 1850, was over five hundred in the census of 1850, was over five hundred in the census of 1850, was over five hundred in the census of 1850, was over five hundred in the census of 1850, was over five hundred in the privileges secured to them by the bill, of exhappens clear to now advantageous me, at appears clear to now advantageous me, at appears clear to now advantageous me, at appears clear to now advantageous to the industry, and timbered lands, and the fuel and humber that may be contacted in the census of 1851, as reported in the census of 1852, was over five hundred in the United States will be fully compensated for the United States will be fully compensated for the United States are not proving the United States and the fuel and humber that may be contacted in the census of 1850, was over five hundred in the United States will be fully compensated for the United States will be fully compensated for the United States are not provinces lies below the 48th. The united States is 1849, and the fuel and humber that may be contacted in the census of 1850, was over five hundred lands, and the fuel and humber that may be contacted in the census of 1851, as reported in the census of 1850, was over five hundred lands, and the fuel and humber that may be contacted in the census of 1851, as reported in the census of 1852, was over five hundred lands, and the fuel and humber that may be contacted in the census of 1851, as reported i be charged on similar articles from the British North
American provinces, and shall also admit such articles,
the growth and production of the United States, into
Great Britain and Ireland free of duty, then, and in that
case, such articles, the growth and production of the British
North American provinces shall be admitted into the

States, and shall also admit such articles,
the growth and production of the British North American
Provinces nor any part of Europe can produce either
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the effect should be to increase the supply and reduce the effect should be to increase the supply and reduce the effect should be to increase the supply and reduce the effect should be to increase the supply and reduce the effect tish North American provinces, shall be admitted into the United States; and hence the people of the United States as much as it will prejudice the interest of a fac simile of Washington's Autograph Will.

United States free of duty.

Would be greatly benefited by free trade in those articles lumbermen. The arguments heretofore advanced in rela-The bill is founded upon the principles of reciprocity, as far as it goes—upon the principle of mutual compensation for privileges granted. It assumes as a principle that every nation has a natural and inherent right to refuse to import, consume, or admit into its ports all or any of the products of any and every other country, and to prescribe on what terms they will admit foreign products, if they admit them at all. All the civilized nations of the earth have acted upon this principle. Nearly all the nations of Europe and America have felt and appreciated the importance of foreign markets for some portion of their products; and, inasmuch as they could not force should be adopted. The advantages to the American is good from the fore part of Occasional Compensation of the given that the matter of the provision to secure the free navigation of the giver to nonpolize the would be greatly benefited by free trade in those articles with any and every civilized country of the earth. It would be greatly benefited by free trade in those articles with any and every civilized country of the earth. It would be greatly benefited by free trade in those articles with any and every civilized country of the earth. It would be greatly benefited by free trade in those articles with any and every civilized country of the earth. It would be greatly benefited by free trade in those articles with any and every civilized country of the earth. It would be greatly benefited by free trade in those articles with any and every civilized country of the earth. It would be greatly benefited by free trade in those articles with any and every civilized country of the earth. It would be greatly benefited by free trade in those articles articles and lamber. The provision to secure the free navigation to the giver by the canals connecting the Lakes with the Atlautic of all the canals connecting the Lakes with the Atlautic of all the canals connecting the Lakes with the Atlautic of all the canals connecting the Lakes with the Atlautic of all the c their products into foreign countries for consumption as a farmer of free trade with the Provinces in pork, hams, about four hundred miles less than it is from New Yerk the Legislature of the State for a special act authorizing me to fit of foreign markets by treaty, as a privilege purchased lent for any disadvantages to them arising from free trade to Liverpool, flour, lumber and other products can be their products into foreign countries for consumption as a farmer of free trade with the Provinces in pork, hams, tober; and the distance from Quebec to Liverpool being

the parent country.

Many branches of the subject embraced in the bill have

States with from one-third to half the labor that is requir
Britain or to any other foreign country through that been before the country for some years, have been dis- ed in Canada. The quantity of wool grown in Upper and channel until the following June after it is harvested. cussed in newspapers and in public reports, and some of Lower Canada in 1851, as reported in the census of 1852, our citizens, as well as public men and editors, have taken was but little over four million pounds; the quantity raisbe put into the British markets in November and Decemsides on many of the questions involved in it. Some per- ed in the United States in 1849, according to the recent ber, and the remainder during the winter and spring. sons object to it as partial and unequal, and denounce it census, exceeded fifty-two million pounds. The quantity as unjust to the United States, because it does not estab- produced in Canada and the other provinces is not suffi- favor of the New York route. This would bring the greatest based upon the approbation of the Legislature as to its lish free trade in manufactures of all kinds, as well as in cient to clothe the people; and if they should send any part of the wheat and flour of Upper Canada to New agricultural products. Foreign commerce is so compli- to the United States, it must be sent merely to be manucated in its character and bearing upon the industry of a factured, to be returned in the shape of woollen goods. citizens of the United States the profits of transporting

all countries and in all articles. Every nation should endeavor to regulate its foreign commerce in such a mandaty of 30 per cent.—The value of firewood imported from is that the canal from Albany to Lake Champlain would ner as to promote its own industry, by securing, as a mat- Canada and the other British Provinces during the year soon be enlarged; that a ship canal would be made from possible for its surplus products, to enable its people to pay for such foreign products as they may desire; and in pay for such foreign products as they may desire; and in | into the cities and villages in the lake country, and along | would be made through New York, and the greatest part Ill cases to secure an equivalent for the privileges which the frontier east of the lakes, as well as into New Eng. of its supplies of goods would be obtained through the same they may grant to the people of other countries. Nations, in regulating their commerce with others, should take perhaps more. If there was no duty the price would fall of Upper Canada would take the same course. These eftions, and to admit all articles free of duty; nor to impose bim to bring it from greater distances. The increased duties on all products imported; nor to impose the same quantity imported would tend to reduce prices still more. duties on all products imported; nor to impose the same quantity imported would tend to reduce prices still more, rate of duty on all articles not admitted free. On the contrary, all commercial nations have admitted many articles would be to discourage the American land-to the Northwestern to the Northwes

My opinion is, that firewood is not in general a proper for the privileges it grants to the inhabitants of the Bri- revenue, in certain exigencies. In certain exigencies of a Canada into our markets. Let us examine the probable industry, by securing the home market to the domestic effects of "the bill" on the trade in and prices of the producer, and never with the sole or principal view of per-leading products of agriculture. First:

| producer, and never with the sole or principal view of per-manently raising prices. The mechanic arts and manu-Wheat and Wheat Flour. - There is no reason to doubt factures of almost every kind require skill, experience, that under its operation nearly all the surplus wheat and business talent, capital, skilful workmen, and established and all products of American industry; that it goes just flour produced in Upper Canada would find its way through markets in order to carry them on successfully and to so far as will promote the industry of the colon New York canals and railroads to the city of New the greatest advantage. Colowists and nations of recent omits to carry out the principle of reciprocity to branches York, from which it would be shipped to Great Britain. origin never possess these artificial advantages, however of industry which would benefit the people of the United to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the West Indies, and great may be their adaptation to acquire them and the States. In order to test the validity and force of this South America, with American flour, and mostly in American vessels; and that it would enter into competition abundant in an old than in a new country, labor is gen-with American flour. But it new enters into competition erally cheaper in the former than in the latter. The with American flour in all foreign markets, and will con- United States possess all the natural resources and advan- flax, iron, and hardware well established. She has an tinue to do so, whether this bill shall be adopted or not. tages for manufacturing, and the American people have immense amount of machinery in operation, great expe-The only substantial difference is, that this measure as adaptation to mechanical manufacturing industry, and rience, great numbers of skilful workmen, cheap labor, give it an outlet to the fereign market during all that is needed is sufficient duties on foreign products extensive markets, secured by long established business generally are with flour and grain,) the known fact that other of the old nations of Europe. The effect of duties acquire without securing its markets for the benefit of its other of the way to market, or in ware-houses to be sent on the opening of navigation, has nearly arily, to increase American industry, to increase the support and industry. These advantages are so own laborers and industry. ply of products in the market, and thereby to reduce prices again to the former standard, and eventually below the that they can manufacture those articles cheaper than previous standard of prices. The imposition of protective any other nation, and could supply the markets of the duties under such circumstances tends to build up manu-world, if they could command them without competition. factures, to concentrate a manufacturing population in | The colonies have none of these artificial advantages, and cities and villages, to provide markets for farmers and all can never acquire them under the present colonial system. The United States have acquired many of these and to promote the interests of producers, without in the artificial advantages to a limited extent, and under a whole duty being eventually thrown as a tax on the pro- of the United States to manufacture common cotton and

generally be regulated, it is of very little consequence to the American farmer whether Canadian flour finds a force ign market through the channel of the St. Lawrence or effect is to encourage the autting off and destruction of leather, or partly of leather and partly of wood, and to

Much of this reasoning in relation to firewood applies with great force to all agricultural and other products, imported in their raw state, to be used as materials, or When our wheat crop is deficient our tariff on Canadian wheat and flour has no effect, except to raise prices extravagantly high, and thereby tax twenty persons, without allowing them any sort of equivalent, in order to benefit one; and when we have a surplus the effect is to force Canadian wheat and flour to a foreign market through the St. Lawrence, and thus deprive our citizens of the profits of transporting it through our country and to a foreign market. It would be difficult to show how the United States could be injured by reciprocal free trade with Canada in wheat and flour, even if we were to have no equivalent except the profits on the transportation of creating and mechanical industry (much of which is dyestuffs, and timber. The farmer should expect to derive to derive the farmer should expect to derive an advantage from the growth of manufacturing towns and villages, and an increased demand therefrom for his products; and not by duties on raw materials, which force Canadian wheat and flour to a foreign market through our country and to a foreign market. It would be difficult to show how the United States could be injured by reciprocal free trade with Canada in wheat and flour, even if we were to have no equivalent except the profits on the transportation of creat Britain, and the same was continued as long as the best of the trade, and materials, we shall have raise prices, and tend to defeat the end and object to be a the best of the trade, and have an advantage over them; the best of the trade, and have an advantage over them; the best of the trade, and have an advantage over them; the best of the trade, and have an advantage over them; the best of the trade, and have an advantage over them; the best of the trade, and have an advantage over them; the best of the trade, and have an advantage over them; the best of the trade, and have an advantage over them; the best of the trade, and have an advantage over them; the best of the trade, and have an advantage over them; the best of the trade, and have no equivalent except the profits on the transportation and sale of their products.

As to Butter, Cheese, Beef, Tallow, and Ashès, the United States produce a surplus of each of these articles for exportation, and so do Canada and the other British Protection, and so do Canada and the other British Protection in raw materials to be manufacted the British Provinces in raw materials to be manufacted.

> Unmanufactured tobacco imported into the Provinces is now charged with a duty; the bill proposes to admit it industry. The principal reason, in my opinion, why they free, which would be an advantage to the tobacco-plant- do not by any of us is that we do not buy much of them.

The bill also proposes reciprocal free trade in agricul- from

The general effect of the bill would be to increase the is in the United States; and that the effect of free trade commerce, navigation, and internal transportation of the pende and to reduce and keep down prices. It should be borne try. These advantages, and those stated in the condiin mind, however, that these crops are of minor impor- tions of the bill, constitute the principal benefits and of the United States of the right to catch and cure fish in all the British provinces of North America; third, the free grant to the people of the British Provinces. of the Uniter States of the light to the light to the light to the grant to the people of the British Provinces.

all the British provinces of North America; third, the free grant to the people of the British Provinces.

Indian Corn, Pork, and Lard.—These articles are lege of catching and curing fish within their possessions and of calling the fish freely in

The free navigation of the river St. Johns, and the

s good from the re part of May to the latter part by granting some privilege as an equivalent to the people in rye, cats, barley, and other small grains.

If you can be purchased. The whole colonial system of Europe is based upon the value of colonies as markets for the manufactured products of the parent country.

Many branches of the subject embraced in the hill have the subject embraced in the people in rye, cats, barley, and other small grains.

Ston, are the solic surviving executor, and if my proposition is sition meets the subject to the subject the subject that the solic surviving executor, and if my proposition is sition meets the subject that is sition meets and if my proposition is sition meets the subject that is sition meets your approbation, it will very much aid my proposition in the proposition in the proposition in the subject that is sition meets your approbation, it will very much aid mit proposition in the subject that is the proposition in the proposition in the subject that the proposition is still meeter that the subject that it is sitted tor

The advantage in time is very great and important in York to be shipped, and give to the canals, railways, and nation, that no general rules can be laid down prescribing No injury can possibly arise to the American farmer from them across our country, to our shipping merchants the profits of shipping them to foreign countries and selling that when the engraving shall have been successfully exellivich Nahia, (district,) and after taking, losing, and re-

Reciprocal trade would tend to increase the importance to the Northwestern States of the navigation of the St. and seeing him there, in the course of conversation very cles (some more and some less) free of duty, and have owner from cutting off his wood so fast as he otherwise Lawrence. The greater the number of channels open, imposed different grades of duty, according to circumstances, on other articles imported. Let us examine the
details of the bill in reference to different articles and
Is firewood, in the present condition of our country, and freights will be lower. The difference in the prices of freights will be so considerable during the summer season that the timber, staves, and other lumber will

The more I examine the subject in its details, and reflect upon the probable operation of the bill, the more I in the wood-pile in the yard, from which he subsequently country it may be proper and expedient to impose duties am satisfied that, if adopted, it will open new and exten-Strong fears have been expressed that the farmers of for the purpose of raising revenue on almost every article sive markets for our mechanical products and manufacthe Middle and Western States would be scriously injured by the introduction of the agricultural products of
Consolidate and Western States would be scriously injured by the introduction of the agricultural products of
Consolidate and Western States would be scriously inimported, but protective duties should be imposed on tures; that it will increase the industry, commerce, and
foreign imports with a view to increase and promote home wealth of the United States, as well as of the Provinces, and that it is one of the most important measures now

> But it is urged that the reciprocity is partial: that it goes only half way; that it should include manufactures,

Great Britain has her manufactures of cotton, wood o manufacture cotton, wool, and iron are so extensive, posing any additional burdens on consumers, the system of partial and variable protection. The capacity

woollen fabrics, iron, nails, cutlery, castings of all kinds,

cake agricultural implements, furniture, and all common articles of mechanical industry, greatly exceeds our markets and the means of selling to advantage. In all these articles, except iron and woollen goods, we could impete successfully with the British in the Colonial markets, with the advantages of proximity and the familiar the bill in question ich recire al trade under the bill in question

ses of revenue only. cuties on the manufactures of Great Brithose of the United States. The concaring, and lumbering people as long as they remain of special continue comparatively poor. Manablonies, and must remain an agricultural industry (much of which is of obtaining a promise of assistance from the Austrian Government.

A letter from Vienna, announcing the departure of the reigning Prince of Montenegro is now in Vienna, for the purpose, as it is said, of obtaining a promise of assistance from the Austrian Government.

A letter from Vienna, announcing the departure of

he same year foreign products were exported United States to those colonies valued at over 90; making the whole amount of exports to them during hat year over \$10,500,000, while the imports re-ceived for them in payment amounted to only \$6,109,9 9. cts are shown by tables B, C, D, E, and F, ap-

compare in the colonial markets, not with the manufac-tures of the colonies, for they have none of any account, but they must compete with similar articles manufactured in Grat Britain. It will therefore make very little dif-ference to our people whether our manufactures are ad-mitted into the colonies free of duty, or charged with a f twelve and a half or even twenty per cent, prothose of Great Britain are admitted on the same If this measure should be adopted, nearly all the s products of Upper Canada would be sent to New Boston, and Portland, and purchased by our shipnerchants, by whom they would be exported; the colonal produce dealers would draw bills of exchange on urchasers and commission merchants for the pro-which would be sold to the colonial merchants, and idustry would be likely to increase, and keep pace

with their means and ability to make payment.
If every view of this measure which has occurred to appears clear to my mind that as a whole it cannot

WASHINGTON'S WILL

dence touching the interesting subject of the engraving of

Mr. ALPRED Moss, the Clerk of the County Court of Fairfax, writes to Mr. Custis, of Ariington, the sole sursurviving member of his domestic family, as follows:

PAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, JAN. 28, 1853.

DEAR Sin: As Clerk of the County Court of this county, I have in my care the Will of Gen. George Washington. Strangers frequently call here to examine it, and, by constant hand-ling, it has become very much worn. I have been corresponding ling, it has become very much scorn. I have been corresponding with a lithographer in New York, and find that the proposed with a lithographer in New York, and find that the proposed engraving will be attended with a considerable expense, and have lost irrecoverably their rights of domicite. All Minhere. The law does not permit shipped during the summer season from Lake Erie to You, sir, are the sole surviving executor, and if my propo-

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. To GEO. W. P. Custis, Esq., of Arlington.

In reply to this letter, Mr. Cusrus gave to the Clerk of Fairfax the requisite permission to have the Will engraved, removal to New York, and requiring that the most ample security should be taken for the preservation of the paper while abroad, and its safe return to Virginia; and most elevated points of the Zeta Valley, in the Bislopavcuted, the sole surviving executor further requires that the venerable autograph of the Pater Patrice shall be re-

gentlemen walking along Pennsylvania avenue was arrested by the sobs and lamentations of a white lad of 8 or 9 years, who, as he said, had been sent by his mistress that they called at the very house of the boy's mistress, naturally mentioned the little circumstance to the lady She very soon assured them that the whole thing was nothing else than a piece of most adroit acting on the part of the young hypocrite, and, sending for him, confronted him with the gentlemen, before whom he confessed that he had deceived them. On being compelled by his mistress to state the whole truth of the matter, he acknowledged that the dollar bill he had thus swindled was then in the wood-pile in the yard, from which he subsequently brought it, the gentlemen recognising it as the identical one they gave him. The notable point about the thing was obtained on a calm day, on a passage from Rio Jaanticipated severe punishment.

LUXAR GLORY .- On Thursday night, about a quarter before eleven o'clock, those who happened to be streets, or in a position to view the moon, enjoyed the not very common spectacle of a lunar halo, or glory, in which ismatic colors were all strongly, and for a time redently developed. A very thin mist covered, without greatly dimming, the lustre of the planet. Upon this surrounding the moon was visible, first, a luminous white disk, from four and a half to five diameters of the former in breadth, its outer portions running into yellow and range; and next a ring, of somewhat less than one neter, containing the red bands, which were almost as well defined as in the ordinary rainbow: the whole ensircled by an annulus of more than one diameter is readth of the purest azure. It was visible for more than ten minutes-for so long we saw it ourselves, not having bserved its first formation-and it retained its brightness for half that time. It was one of the most brilliant made. The strength of the line was equal to 72 lbs. in and beautiful phenomena of the class we ever witnessed.

KEEP OFF THE PLATFORM .- A decision was pronounce Judge Marshall, of the Court of Common Pleas of laltimore, a few days ago, to the effect that railroad com panies are not liable for personal injuries where the same occur to passengers while standing on the platform of the cars, against the warnings of the conductor. The case was that of Temple vs. the Philadelphia, Wilmington and altimore Railroad Company. It appears that Temple had his foot crushed in consequence of a collision of the train in which be was riding with another train. At the me of the collision, however, it was shown in testimony that Temple was standing on the platform of the car, in di-rect violation of an established regulation of the railroad ompany, and after having been specially warned of his peril by the conductor of the train.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

The movement round Montenegro is dally augmenting in importance, and bids fair to assume the proportions of a bloody struggle for ascendancy in European Turkey, where the long-standing question must be decided whe ther the cross (i. e. the Greek cross, with the Czor for a in most instances of but twelve and a Pope) or the crescent shall in future reign over the provinces extending from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, which have been hitherto nominally subject to the Porte. What part Austria will play in the drama it is not diffi-

Count de Linange from that capital on a special mission to

The denestic exports of the United States to these colonies saring the year ending June 30th, 1852, were valued atover \$6,600,000; about three-fourths of which consisted products of mechanical and manufacturing industry. The principal reason, in my opinion why then

A correspondent of the Paris Presse writes from the Bocca di Cattaro on the 17th :

The Turks are beaten every where. They are in great force. Omer Pasha concentrated at Podgarizza (one of the three border fortresses of Montenegro) 10,000 Nizams and 14,000 Rayahs. The Pacha of Sutari left Antivari the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, however, That with 10,000 men, including 4,000 Nizams: while the Pathe amount coined into quarter dollars, dimes, and half to your report.

cha of the Herzogowina attacked the northern frontier with 8,000 men. They were every where driven back by small numbers of the Montenegrins. Fire and slaughter, it is added, mark the passage of the Turks.

to prevent the passage either way of Turkish troops across the two strips of land belonging to the Herzogowina, on

plain behind Scutari. selves of the stormy night, attacked the Turkish camp,

VIENNA, FEBRUARY 3 .- Although the dispatch of orps d'Observation to the frontier during the progress of the Montenegrin strife is a perfectly intelligible proceedng, the order given suddenly yesterday afternoon to mobolise the ninth army corps now in garrison here and march it to the frontier has produced some surp Meanwhile three brigades have already been started for

A division of pioneers marches to-day; to-morrow the nfantry regiment, Prince Emile, will follow; on the 5th the regiment Grand Dake Constantine, the regiment of Lancers, that of the Archduke Charles, as well as others, will be sent with the necessary batteries. Nothing po sitive has transpired as the immediate grounds of this

I am informed that the Austrian forces on the Turkish frantier will number 45,000 men. It will be divided into viving executor of the Will of Washington, and the sole two curps, of which the first, stationed in the Austrian Bosnian frontier, will be commanded by Jellachich, the notorious Ban, and the second, stationed in Dalmatia, by Gen. Count Leiningen.
An arrete, just issued from the Ministry of the Interior,

informs Austrians disposed to emigrate to the United States that, except under very special circumstances, they onal one of two or three hundred dollars if done isters are cautioned against facilitating the return of such emigrants by improper view, and the frontier enjoined to keep a sharper lookout than ever.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 5th quotes from the Ga-please regard it as personally addressed to himself: zette of Vienna of the 4th an article on the affairs of Tur. To Mr. ----: key, in which it states that Austria has not taken any aggressive attitude toward Turkey.

Russia.-The report of an advance of the Russian second army corps upon the Swedish frontier is confirmed. The Vienna Presse, which makes this statement, adds that the fifty army corps, under Gen. Rudiger, has already received marching orders, and the fourth army crops, in expectation of similar commands, has called in its

The Oest. Correspondenz has the following from the seat of war, dated January 27:

The Rossian Turks advanced from Niksich, in the Herzegovine, to the fortified convent of Ostrog, one of the taking it, they took up a strong position of the river Zeta. At the same time Omer Pasha pushed forward his corps from the fortress of Spuss, and obtained posses STREET ACTING .- On Friday last the attention of two Zeta, where Prince Daniel with 1,500, and Pero Petrovich with the same number of Montenegrins, now are.

The four Nahias, Bilopavlivich, Moratscha, Piperi, and Kutska, being thus cut from the four Nabias forming

experienced man, shut himself up in his house with h men; but the Turks having brought their artillery to bear on it, he and forty others were obliged to surrender. One hundred and fifty families have already sought shelter on the Austrian side of the frontier. DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS .- An interesting account has just

been received by the Royal Society of an expedition for making a survey of the Pacific. Capt. DENHAM, R. N. of the Herold, gives the result of the deepest sea sound neiro to the Cape of Good Hope. Capt. Denham had received from Commodore McKeeven, United States Navy, 15,000 fathems of line, 10,000 fathems on one reel and 5,000 on another, and that was the line used. The plum met, which was eleven inches long, weighed nine pounds When 7,076 fathoms were run of the line, the sea bottom was reached. Capt, Denham and Lieut. Hutcheson, by whom he was assisted, several times drew up the line fit ty fathoms and dropped it again, but it stopped at the same mark, and would not run another turn of the re-The time occupied in taking their sounding was nine hours, twenty-four minutes, and sixty-five seconds; the length of lines 7-7 geographical miles of 69 to a degree. The highest summit of the Himalaya mountains does not exceed 28,000 feet. Thus the sea bottom has depths which greatly surpass the highest elevation upon the earth's surface. Great care was taken to bring up the plummet to show the nature of the bottom, but it broke at 140 fathous below the water line, carrying away a thermometer which had been attached to it, at the depth of three thousand feet. This sounding is the deepest ever air-the 7,700 fathoms weighed when dry 77 lbs., exclusive of plummet .- London paper.

eighteen persons were admitted to the Indiana asylum for the insane, whose insanity is attributed to the spirit-rap ping imposture. Nearly every asylum for the insane hat the victims of this imposture among its inmates. We denot suppose that the impostors can be reached by legal enactments, and after the repeated exposures that have been made of the bare faced humbug, without any commensurate salutary effect, we have little hope that the number of dupes for some time to come will be seriously Liminished. We can only say that the responsibility of the rappers themselves .- New York Commercial Advertiser. cliff is Mr. J. Epperly.

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-second Congress of the United States of America.

[Public-No. 24.] AN ACT amendatory of existing laws relative to the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represent

the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the weight of the half dollar or piece of fifty cents shall be one hundred and ninety-two-grains, and the quarter dollar, dime, and half dime shall be, respectively, one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the weight f said half dollar.

issued in conformity with the above section shall be legal

Constantinople, relative to the affairs of Montenegro, says that the Count's instructions are as follows:

1. Austria offers her kind offices and her intervention to re-establish the statu quo ante.

2. Austria, in her quality of protecting Power of the border Christians, demands a cessation of the persecutions and arbitrary acts of which the poor rayahs have been hitherto victims in the Turkish provinces.

3. In case, however, the Turkish Government should difference between such buttered, and shall be credited with the gain arising from the coinage of the subdivisions of the deliber adhorized by this act, the Treasurar of the Muct shalt, with the approval of the Director, purchase such bullion with the bullion fund of the mint. He shall charge himself with the gain arising from the coinage of such bullion into coins of a nominal value exceeding the intrinsic value thereof, and shall be credited with the 3. In case, however, the Turkish Government should difference between such intrinsic value and the price paid decline to comply with this request, Count Linange is in-

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That such coins shall be paid out at the mint, in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums not less than one hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful, also, to transmit parcels of the same from time to time to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations, proposed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by

dimes shall be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no deposites for coinage into the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime shall hereafter be received, other than those made Austrian vessels of war and land forces are on the spot by the Treasurer of the Mint, as herein authorized, and upon account of the United States.
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, at the option

of the depositor, gold or silver may be cast into bars or On the night of the 15th, says the Triester Zeitung, Ozman ingots of either pure metal or of standard fineness, as the Pasha took up a strong position at the foot of a bill on the owner may prefer, with a stamp upon the same designa-The Montenegrins, availing them- ting its weight and fineness; but no piece, of either gold night, attacked the Turkish camp, or silver, shall be east into bars or ingots of a less weight where alarm and disorder were beginning to prevail. The than ten ounces, except pieces of one ounce, of two Turks dispersed on all sides, and the following trophics of ounces, of three ounces, and of five ounces, all of which victory were carried off by the Montenegrins: Seventeen pieces of less weight than ten ounces shall be of the standards, (among them that of the Prophet, which is standard fineness, with their weight and fineness stamped said to consist of Mahomet's inexpressibles,) eighty horse-upon them; but in cases whether the gold and silver used in payment of goods purchased in our marts of commerc. In this mode our trade with the colonies would grow and expand, and our sales to them of the products of hundred and seventeen Turks' heads.

loads of pewder, sixty horses, a number of arms and sildeposited be coined or cast into bars or ingots, there shall be a charge to the depositor, in addition to the charge now made for refining or parting the metals, of one half of one per centum. The money arising from this charge of one half per centum shall be charged to the Treasurer of the mint, and from time to time, on warrant of the Director of the Mint, shall be transferred into the Treasury of the United States: Provided, however That nothing contained in this section shall be considered as applying to the half dollar, the quarter dollar, the lime, and half dime.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted. That from time to time there shall be struck and coined at the Mint of the United States, and the branches thereof, conformably in all respects to law, and conformably in all respects to the standard of gold coins now established by law, a coin of gold of the value of three dollars, or units, and all the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be applied to the coin herein authorized, so far as the same may be applicable; but the levices and shape of the three-dollar. Sec. S. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be

in force from and after the first day of June next. Approved, February 21, 1853.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Any person who may have any thing within his posses-

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1853 The subscribers, appointed under the will of the late Mr. Webster as his literary executors, wish to begin the fulfilment of their duties by collecting, as soon as may be, whatever can be found of his works and correspondence not already known and published as his, and whatever may, in any way, serve to illustrate his life, character, or public services. They therefore address themselves to you, and ask you to communicate to them, or either of them, in such manner as may be most convenient and

agreeable to yourself: 1. Any letters, or copies of letters, written by Mr. Webster, that may be in your possession or within your control, and any information that may be needful to explain them.

Any papers or copies of papers written by him, or which he may have been concerned in preparing, and any information that may be needful to explain them. 3. Any information concerning any part of his life, private or public; any personal anecdotes of him; and any notice of circumstances connected either with him or with 4. Any thing of Mr. Webster's in print, either anony-

us or rare and not generally known, and especially any thing he may have published anonymously or otherwise the earlier part of his life.

It may perhaps be within your knowledge that other ersons possess materials and information such as we ave here asked from you, and in that case we beg you to do us the favor to obtain for us and send us whatever you may be able to collect from such persons, or to give us such directions that we can ourselves address them or If you should desire to receive back again any portion

of what you may transmit to us, we shall carefully obey whatever intimation you may give us to that effect. We venture to add, that, in complying with the requests it has become our duty to make, you will not only contri-

bute your portion toward honoring the memory of a great statesman, but will also do something for the history of these United States, to whose service he so faithfully devoted his life.

We hope it will be convenient to you to give us an early EDWARD EVERETT, GEO. TICKNOR. CORNELIUS C. FELTON,

GEO. T. CURTIS, Literary Executors of the late Mr. Webster. Schism has already began to work among the Mormons.

party calling itself the "New Church" has sprung up and separated from the original Mormon Society. The "New Church" has appointed seven rulers, answering to the branches of the Golden Can llestick, and the authority descends from one to the other, so that it can never cease while one is left .- New York Courier. ABBEST FOR FORGERY .- George Grge, who was arrested

n few weeks ago on a charge of aiding in the escape of John G. Nichelson, one of the parties connected with the burning of the steamboat Martha Washington, has been committed for forgery. It appears that a number of papers were found in Nicholson's trunk, which led to the suspicion that Gage was employed with others in forging two checks, amounting to \$14,800, which were presented him at the Bank of the Onio Life Insurance Company, and cashed by the teller, Mr. George Robinson. gentleman, in compliance with the request of the company in Wall street, went to New York, and upon seeing dage immediately identified him as the man who had presented the cheeks, and received the money for them. The prisoner says he was in New York on the 4th of December, when it is alleged he presented the checks, and that he can produce a large number of witnesses to

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN VIRGINIA .- We learn from the Lynchburg (Va.) Express that a few days ago a party of hunters, engaged in digging after a few days ago a party of hunters, engaged in digging after a fex which had bur-rowed in a cliff on Pine Creek, discovered a vein of quartz mingled with a yellow mineral. A specimen of the min-eral was sent to Mr. Scott, a silversmith, in Jacksonville, who, after assaying it, pronounced it gold. The vein is eight feet wide, eleven inches thick, and of unknown all this misery rests upon those who encourage the rap- length. A solid foot of the quartz will yield, upon an pers by visiting and paying them, quite as much as upon average, sixteen dollars. The fortunate owner of the